United Nations DP/CCF/ALG/2

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.: General
15 April 2002
English
Original: French

Annual session, 2002
17-28 June 2002, Geneva
Item 13 of the provisional agenda
Country cooperation frameworks and related matters

Second country cooperation framework for Algeria (2002-2006)*

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* The collection and analysis of current data required to present the Executive Board with the most up-to-date information has delayed submission of the present document.

02-33249 (E) 150502 200502

Introduction

1. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for Algeria covering the period 2002-2006 is the result of a process of joint preparation between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), marked by numerous exchanges and consultations. It is based on general-policy framework documents issued by the national authorities, including the programme of action presented by the Government in September 2000 and the programme to support economic recovery in the short and medium term introduced in April 2001. It incorporates the results of the joint analyses and conclusions arrived at during the mid-term review of the first CCF in November 1999 and the orientations determined by the office of the resident coordinator of the United Nations system and the Government in the context of a common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

I. Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective

2. For more than 10 years, Algeria, a middle-income country with a population of 30 million inhabitants and a per capita income of $1,780 in 2000, has been engaged in a multiform transition process with particular interest in issues related to sustainable development. With a human development index of 0.693 in 1999, Algeria ranks 100th out of 162 countries, according to the *Human Development Report 2001*.

3. The macroeconomic stabilization achieved after the structural adjustment programme (1994-1998) has led to: a return of positive growth during the past five years, although, at about -3 per cent, this is insufficient; inflation being maintained below 3 per cent; and servicing of the external debt, which today stands at about 20 per cent.

4. These achievements are due mainly to favourable conditions in the hydrocarbon sector, which continues to be of primary importance for the economy, contributing 40 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2000, over 80 per cent of tax revenues and 95 per cent of foreign exchange revenues. Agriculture represents only 8 per cent of GDP and non-hydrocarbon industries, which are undergoing a major crisis, about 7 per cent.

5. The economic results have been achieved in a context of the global restructuring of the legal and institutional framework in order to open up external trade and investments to the national and international private sector and, more generally, to liberalize the public sector. Consequently, there has been a strong process of demonopolization in many sectors, including mines and energy and also air transportation, insurance and banking, among others. Today, Algeria is actively engaged in negotiating accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). A partnership agreement with the European Union has been signed and should be ratified later this year, and the Government has also made efforts to boost regional trade with other Maghreb countries (the relaunch of the Arab Maghreb Union), and other Arab and African countries, in particular, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

6. The systemic ruptures that lasted for more than a decade have given rise to increased social inequities and decreased attention to environmental issues, once considered secondary. The second CCF is called on to make an active contribution in these areas, and in the area of good governance and reforms to ensure greater efficiency and transparency in the financial management of public affairs.

7. The latest available study prepared by the World Bank and the National Statistical Office in 1995 indicated that: (a) the income of one in five Algerians (22.6 per cent) was below the poverty level, calculated at 18,190 Algerian dinars per person per year; (b) approximately one in twenty Algerians (5.7 per cent of the population) was still below the nutrition threshold of 2,100 calories a day; (c) poverty affected twice as many people in rural areas as in urban areas, and affected more women heads of household and those who had received no schooling. Other studies have shown a decrease in the purchasing power of wages, particularly over the past five years.

8. Life expectancy, which was 64 years in 1985, has improved considerably and reached 70 years in 2000. However, access to health care is becoming difficult, owing to social vulnerability, while many diseases and indicators that characterize poverty have reappeared; these include, tuberculosis, water-borne diseases,

significant infant mortality and a decline in immunization coverage.

9. The illiteracy rate has improved constantly, decreasing from 95 per cent in 1966 to 31.9 per cent in 1998, as the result of a policy which gives priority to the sector. This initial information, however, conceals the fact that:

(a) The absolute number of illiterate people remains similar to what it was in 1966 (7.5 million);

(b) Some 1.6 million school-age children are not enrolled in school;

(c) Illiteracy is returning, owing to the elevated drop-out rate of almost 500,000 students a year at the end of the 1990s.

10. Access to basic social services, whether drinking water (71 per cent in 1998), electricity (90 per cent), sanitation (66 per cent) or primary health care, is an indication of the generous social policies that have prevailed; the situation is, however, very fragile with significant disparities between social sectors and between urban and rural regions. The housing situation is still also extremely inadequate, with an occupation rate of more than seven persons per dwelling in a context where it is difficult to implement social housing programmes quickly.

11. Employment is one of the sectors that has suffered most from the consequences of the crisis, the unemployment rate having reached almost 30 per cent in 1999. The principal causes of this situation are: (a) the limited ability to create employment, about 50,000 jobs a year, compared to an additional demand for about 250,000 jobs a year; (b) the difficulty of incorporating into the workplace those who seek employment for the first time, particularly in terms of their employability; (c) a considerable number of dismissals following the restructuring of the industrial and service sectors.

12. The situation of women in Algeria has certainly improved over the past 30 years. For example, the illiteracy rate, which was 95 per cent at the time of independence, is now 33 per cent. Also, women's participation in the workforce is increasingly visible, since they account for about half of those employed in the education and health sectors. However, even though there is no legal or institutional restriction to the employment of women, the prevailing social and economic conditions result in more women being unemployed than men (38 per cent for women compared to 26 per cent for men in 1998), while the employment rate for women was only 12.3 per cent in 1999. The national average school enrolment rate for girls is below that for boys (77 per cent compared to 84 per cent), with a more noticeable disparity in rural areas.

13. Numerous factors have contributed to the degradation of the environment and ecosystems; severe demographic pressure during the first 35 years of independence and the failure to consider environmental effects when establishing settlements and industries, the scarcity and contamination of water resources, the degradation of the air and the coastal region, the expansion of arid zones and desert, and the decline in the biogenetic heritage are the most evident. To improve the situation, the public authorities have introduced numerous procedures and legal regulations and have prepared several strategies and a national environmental action plan in collaboration with UNDP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

14. The question of governance and reform in all institutional and economic sectors has become one of the major concerns of the public authorities and emerging civil society. The latter's entry onto the scene is characterized by factors such as the presence of community organizations in all the principal sectors of public life with more than 54,000 associations listed, the large number of legally permitted trade unions, the consolidation of political parties in both the Government coalition and the opposition, and the call on prominent personalities to participate in national committees on important issues, such as reform of the State structures, justice and education.

II. Results and lessons of past cooperation

15. On the whole, the first CCF with Algeria was implemented in accordance with development priorities and orientations and achieved the expected results, but more slowly than had been envisaged; this was one of the factors that made it necessary to extend the programme for a year.

16. Support for economic reforms has focused on an intense training activity for the various parties concerned in an effort to adapt the human resources directly involved in the liberalization and opening-up

of the economy to foreign countries. The financial and trade sectors have benefited from this and the Algerian tariff offer for the WTO negotiations has been developed within the framework of a project to provide the Algerian negotiators with the support of international and national experts made available by UNDP in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); this work has also helped to move forward the negotiation of the free trade agreement with the European Union. At the same time, private sector employers have been involved in the process of disseminating information and knowledge through seminars on financing, industrial competitiveness and international trade relations.

17. An analysis of the situation of the public administration prepared under an international consultancy contract has allowed the bases to be established for future initiatives in the area of governance, while some activities to provide training for key sectors such as justice and local development have also been introduced.

18. As for the environment, the activities undertaken — principally with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) — have facilitated the implementation of the national action plans on climate change and combating desertification. National capacities in the area of biodiversity have also been strengthened by measures such as the establishment of a national centre and the preparation of six maps showing biodiversity in Algeria. The inauguration of an Algerian-Tunisian transborder project that will benefit some 25,000 persons should also be mentioned. The principal activities to be undertaken with the funds destined directly for Algeria concern institutional capacity-building (risk prevention and laboratories to measure contamination).

19. In the area of poverty alleviation, a high point of UNDP activities was the organization, in collaboration with other donors, including the World Bank, of the first national conference, which was attended by almost 1,000 persons, including Government authorities, national and international experts and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The preparations for the conference resulted in a better understanding of the geographical distribution of the underprivileged sectors with the establishment and dissemination of the "poverty map" and the definition of a national strategy and programmes to combat the phenomenon; preparatory assistance will be provided to establish conditions for their implementation.

20. The launching of a community development project for an oasis in the *Grand Sud* (Algerian Sahara), in collaboration with the Government, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and local NGOs, constituted a pilot scheme for complex inter-agency cooperation in the field, with the immediate involvement of the target population, NGOs and decentralized authorities. The first results and the global approach of this project are considered particularly interesting as regards the improvement in local school enrolment, including that of girls, housing and the establishment of environmentally sound productive activities. The authorities are studying the possibility of extending this project, which promotes sustainable development.

21. A study on the global information system on the labour market has been conducted as a first step towards the establishment of an employment observatory and the restructuring of the way in which the public authorities intervene in employment and social security issues; this work is also being undertaken with UNDP assistance.

22. Specific activities with a gender perspective have been carried out in the different areas of concentration, but also for their basic content; they include the organization of international seminars on violence against women and on the integration of a gender perspective into sectoral and global policies in collaboration with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

23. The Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme developed during the first CCF led to the organization of more than 50 missions, equivalent to the expertise of 20 men a month provided by expatriate nationals for the benefit of public institutions.

24. An analysis of project implementation conditions has underscored their overall quality and the intense collaboration between the country office and the Algerian institutions, together with the excellent receptiveness on the part of the target populations and the beginning of active collaboration with NGOs as partners and/or project executing agencies, apart from the more structured cooperation with the agencies, funds and institutions of the United Nations system.

The first CCF for Algeria also provided an opportunity to promote new ways of organizing the cooperation that UNDP now focuses on national institutions: that is, the approach of, on the one hand, integrating different projects into programmes and, on the other, national execution.

25. At the same time, the mid-term review demonstrated that project execution often exceeds the duration initially projected. In some cases, this has meant that the original project objectives have ceased to be relevant, to the extent that it was subsequently proposed that various projects, including the project on employment development, should be terminated prematurely and/or restructured entirely, and the initial objectives were never attained.

26. National execution was considered the preferred way to implement the first CCF, with special recognition for the central role of the National Planning Department and the lessons learned from administering the management units. There were, however, numerous practical difficulties, owing principally to the incompatibility of certain procedures and the lack of precision of the Department's terms of reference.

27. In order to maximize the programme's expected results, the second CCF should give greater emphasis to:

(a) Designing projects that are fully consistent with the chosen areas of work, avoiding dispersing activities in projects without any visible or measurable effect;

(b) Reinforcing strategic advice initiatives that support the major political human development options and Algeria's insertion into global economic currents;

(c) Managing UNDP programmes efficiently, particularly with regard to the cost-sharing system and the mobilization of resources from different international funding agencies and the local private sector. Improving the effectiveness of national execution by recognizing the central role of the National Planning Department, enhancing lessons learned in project management and, above all, using an approach that is closer to the local communities and to civil society in their capacity as participants in and beneficiaries of UNDP initiatives;

(d) Increasing the external dissemination of information on the activities and results of UNDP-financed projects in Algeria, particularly from an advocacy point of view.

III. Objectives, programme areas and expected results

28. The objectives, content and results of this CCF derive from analyses made in the context of the Framework, which was based on the results of the common country assessment. Three of the key problems outlined in the Framework provide the basis for the areas of work of the next CCF; they fully reflect the current concerns that appear in the Government's official programmes and that arise in discussions held with those with pertinent responsibilities in the ministries and in civil society. They concern:

(a) The alleviation of poverty and the development of sources of stable and adequate income for the disadvantaged;

(b) The preservation of the environment and the improvement of the population's living conditions;

(c) The promotion of economic reforms and governance.

29. The fourth strategic objective of the CCF, which relates to the development of human resources, including the gender perspective and the fight against HIV/AIDS, is incorporated into each area of intervention as a cross-cutting theme. The question of human resources and population is also taken into account in the form of components or subprogrammes and, where appropriate, by specific programmes. Gender-specific issues are, however, described below, in a separate section.

30. A global and constant concern in the projects and programmes drawn up with the interested parties is to implement international recommendations and the commitments made by Algeria in the context of the major international conferences more effectively.

A. Poverty alleviation

31. The fight against the marginalization and exclusion of the least privileged, the preservation of the standard of living of the people and the implementation of programmes that permit the reincorporation of the population by generating activities with sustainable

income constitute a sphere of action in which UNDP has vast experience; consequently, they are a key objective of the second CCF, which will be based on three components:

(a) *Capacity-building for the analysis and study of the phenomenon of poverty.* The main thrust of this intervention will consist of UNDP contributions to: (i) the assessment and improvement of the current system of social welfare and the provision of assistance for the definition of adequate mechanisms for the redistribution of social spending in order to enhance its effectiveness; (ii) the improvement of the ways in which information on poverty phenomena is obtained and the situation of the respective populations is monitored, particularly in order to produce pertinent human development indicators.

(b) *Development of employment and self-employment.* This component includes: (i) increased assistance to the public services that produce and disseminate information on employment opportunities; (ii) a greater contribution to the development of employment both through mechanisms for integrating informal employment into modern economic activities and through assistance in the creation of new activities, particularly those linked to microcredit. The gender perspective is to be given special consideration in this context.

(c) *Community development*, through the continuation of the current pilot scheme and its expansion to other zones or regions of the country, particularly rural areas, to be determined with the authorities.

32. These components will be complemented by direct support for the development of human resources to fight against poverty, particularly support for NGOs, more specifically those relating to women, and the public institutions responsible for the fight against poverty. Pertinent initiatives will also be developed with partners involved in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS.

33. The principal expected results from UNDP initiatives in this area are:

(a) The production, dissemination and implementation of the findings and recommendations of studies, particularly those on conditions for improving the efficiency of social welfare and assistance systems;

(b) The periodic production of relevant data and indicators that will provide a better understanding of poverty phenomena and their evolution, in the form of updated performance indicators and the regular production and publication of national human development reports and the corresponding indicators, including data disaggregated by sex, zone (urban/rural) and social sectors;

(c) The establishment of an employment observatory;

(d) The extension of the microcredit system to all the population levels that can benefit from it and the implementation by the authorities of the recommendations of the study proposing the establishment of a specific microcredit institution in the country;

(e) The organization of training courses on the formulation and management of community development projects and the corresponding local technical assistance capacity.

B. Preservation of the environment and improvement of living conditions

34. Activities relating to the environment are based on support for the country in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Conventions on climate change and biological diversity, on the one hand, and on combating desertification, on the other, by assistance in the definition and implementation of programmes of a specifically national nature:

(a) *In the area of climate change and biodiversity*, programmes and projects will relate primarily to conditions for the implementation of national strategies and to the definition of the national Agenda 21 through, in particular: (i) the definition of programmes for the preservation of biodiversity in different regions of the country; (ii) the continuation of the process of restructuring certain polluting industries; (iii) the promotion of the use of clean renewable sources of energy; (iv) the development of programmes to combat desertification in certain target regions, including transnational projects; (v) improved use of national data and their connection to existing international networks.

(b) *Activities that are more specifically national* concern programmes and projects for: (i) the

conservation and purification of water; (ii) the improvement of measures to guard against major risks and natural disasters, especially with regard to the elimination of unhealthy and unstable habitat; (iii) activities to improve living conditions, particularly within community development projects. In this context, former programmes related to the development of environmental education, and Healthy Cities projects with the World Health Organization (WHO) should also be monitored and supported by UNDP. Particular attention will always be given to the gender perspective and to the coordination of analyses with factors highlighted by the poverty map and the social performance indicators.

35. The most visible results expected from UNDP intervention on environmental issues in the second CCF are:

(a) Formal approval by the authorities of the national action plans on biodiversity, climate change and the campaign against desertification, and the start of execution;

(b) Finalization of the national Agenda 21 elaborating the role of cities in local development and analysing conditions for their spatial distribution in Agenda 21 sites;

(c) Finalization of restructuring programmes for the use of clean renewable sources of energy in the *Grand Sud*, particularly for communities benefiting from projects in that area (at least 200 families);

(d) Development of specific projects on the incorporation of biodiversity and respect for the local environment in ecotourism projects, which will benefit at least 400 families in the *Grand Sud*;

(e) Strengthening of institutions responsible for preventing major risks, particularly the Earthquake Engineering Institute and the Wilaya of Algiers.

C. Economic reforms and governance

36. Activities in this area are aimed at consolidating the current process of political and economic liberalization in order to continue improving the productive sector's performance and, in the service sector, at helping to stimulate the country's traditional option of decentralization, particularly with regard to the local services provided to the population and the effective administration of justice. In this context, various initiatives will be started or pursued.

37. *Privatization and the development of the private sector* in industry and the services will be pursued with the continuation of current activities aimed at the restructuring of industry and the upgrading of small and medium enterprises and small and medium industries, and with the establishment of innovative cooperation in agricultural and fisheries development and the expansion of the sphere of action of the private sector into new areas (in particular, telecommunications and mines). There will also be activities to promote the modernization of commercial banks and the development of microcredit institutions.

38. *Assistance in the modernization of economic administration* will relate, in particular, to:

(a) The trade sector, in order to facilitate negotiations with WTO and other regional entities and monitor the new conditions created by those agreements;

(b) Economic and social information, including the establishment of a trade information network, as well as social performance indicators and the employment observatory;

(c) Coordination capacities and the introduction of reforms.

Governance

39. A new priority field of action will consist in the development of programmes related to decentralization and the modernization of local public administration in order to encourage the development of management information flows and expertise that will improve the living conditions of the population in the short term, by making use of the new information and communications technologies.

40. In substance, this is a matter of the widespread introduction of telecommunication networks using the Internet or intranet, in liaison with the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), to develop exchange and communication capacities:

(a) Between the local administration structures and the decision-making centres in the capital, and between the decentralized communities themselves, to improve the circulation of information and the sharing of technical expertise and knowledge;

(b) Between the local Algerian communities and the technical services of partner cities, to provide immediate access to technical information and the possibility of modernizing services in the short term in order to satisfy the needs of the people more effectively.

41. Efforts will also be made to promote the improvement and modernization of: (a) partnership instruments within existing organizations, whether trade unions, interest groups or NGOs; (b) public and private research and training institutes, the activities of which focus on the development of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

42. The principal expected results of the economic reforms and governance component are:

(a) Completion of the dossier on Algeria's negotiations with WTO and a successful outcome to the accession procedure;

(b) Installation and operation of a computerized network for certain municipalities and an analysis of the conditions required in order to bring it into general use;

(c) Development of training and support activities in the justice sector, in particular for lawyers and the magistracy;

(d) Improvement of banking services, with the introduction of programmes for small and medium enterprises and small and medium industries, and microcredit loans;

(e) Elaboration of a second study on the investment climate; this will be supplemented by the simultaneous analysis of conditions for the promotion and development of customs-free trade areas;

(f) Implementation of the planned trade information network with facilitated access for private enterprises;

(g) Establishment of a chart of small and medium enterprises and small and medium industries, in collaboration with the World Bank.

D. An area for cross-cutting initiatives: gender

43. The question of gender has not been retained as a specific area of work in the second CCF. However, it merits special attention in both programme formulation and implementation and, without prejudice to the information given with regard to each area of work and the specific components that will be developed in the three chosen areas of work, two avenues of research could be explored in the short term, to be undertaken in the form of specific projects. They are:

(a) *A study aimed at improving the promotion of female employment*, to be undertaken possibly with UNIFEM and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The principal content of this study would be a comprehensive description of the mechanisms that impede female employment and the definition of public policies and activities that the United Nations system could implement in the short and medium term to remove obstacles. This work could legitimately be introduced into the current reorganization of employment services, an initiative supported by UNDP, and could lead to a better integration of the gender perspective into development activities.

(b) *Strengthening one (or several) women's employer's organization(s), in order to develop female entrepreneurship.* This intervention would take place in the context of economic reforms and support for civil society. Within this framework, an appropriate content of training and specific support for microcredit mechanisms and/or small and medium enterprises and small and medium industries will be developed with the authorities and organizations concerned.

44. The expected results are:

(a) Integration of the study's findings into decisions on the reorganization of the employment services;

(b) A 50 per cent reduction in the gap between male and female unemployment rates in the longer term and, in particular, by the end of the period of the second CCF;

(c) Enhancement of the capacities of female employer's organizations, reflected above all in an increase in the number of members;

(d) The assignment to women and girls of at least half the credits from UNDP-supported microcredit or credit for small and medium enterprise mechanisms.

Regional dimension

45. Both the aims and the issues of the CCF have a regional dimension since the framework forms part of the objectives and priorities of the projects implemented under the Regional Programme for Arab States. A common sphere of intervention relates to areas linked to governance and poverty, in the larger context of UNDP initiatives to promote sustainable human development.

46. In this respect, the Bureau for Arab States will try to take advantage of the resources and information of its subregional resource facilities (SURF) and will use the expertise of the Bureau's experts in development policies.

IV. Management arrangements

Programme implementation

47. Algeria will give preference to projects and programmes the field of intervention and results of which could boost the efforts of the different national actors. To this end, the use of innovative ways of executing and managing activities in the priority areas will require:

(a) The strengthening of the ability of the Government and UNDP to control the identification, monitoring and review stages of the activities identified in the chosen areas of work; one of the essential features will be to be upstream of activities usually undertaken by the public authorities;

(b) The strengthening of national technical and management capacities through staff training activities and advisory services for public institutions and members of civil society and/or the private sector called on to be in charge of national execution. The TOKTEN formula and that of technical cooperation between developing countries could be used to this end;

(c) Greater coordination with the other organizations of the United Nations system and with the other multilateral and bilateral funding agencies, particularly the World Bank.

National execution

48. The mid-term review of the first CCF commented favourably on the progressive establishment of national execution capacities. This should continue, with any changes viewed as necessary in the light of past experience; in particular, the role and task of the National Planning Department should be clarified and its management unit and information on procedures reinforced before the Department is assigned the task of project management.

Monitoring and review

49. Monitoring and review will be carried out on the basis of the UNDP procedures in force. To that end:

(a) Projects will be executed in relation to UNDP planning and monitoring instruments, in particular the strategic results framework and the annual results-based report;

(b) Mechanisms for consultation with the national authorities will be strengthened to allow joint monitoring, with the partners, of the projects and of the whole programme, which will be subject to a mid-term review and other reports in accordance with the established procedures;

(c) In this context, the statutory documents originating from the CCF will be submitted to a local examining committee which, in addition to the Government and representatives of UNDP, will also be composed of local agencies of the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral programmes and civil society.

Partnership strategy

50. Implementation of the second CCF will see the development of the traditional partnerships with the Government and local civil society, as well as innovative types of cooperation initiated with agencies and institutions that have recently joined the momentum created by the UNDP programmes, in particular the World Bank and, increasingly, the major companies operating in Algeria. A third new area of cooperation will be the development of a relationship with decentralized local communities.

Resource mobilization

51. In order to ensure the implementation of the programme, a strategy will be put in place to mobilize funds both from within the United Nations system and externally from its development partners. This strategy should include:

(a) Effective mobilization of internal resources from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Capacity 21 and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and external financing based on cost-sharing (multilateral and regional development banks) and bilateral resources;

(b) Recourse to other special funds (special programme resources, initiative to support poverty elimination strategies, governance funds) in order to formulate framework programmes in the priority areas identified;

(c) Use of other forms of resource mobilization at the national level, in close collaboration with UNDP, particularly with regard to management services agreements for certain multilateral loans and the effective mobilization of programme and project counterpart funds by national institutions;

(d) Parallel supplementary contributions or co-financing for the chosen areas of work of the programmes and the cross-cutting issues of gender and human resources in general.

52. The formulation of high-quality programmes to promote sustainable human development in Algeria and the improvement in absorption capacity are factors that favour the mobilization of the expected resources.

Annex

Resource mobilization target table for Algeria (2002-2006)

Source	*Amount (In thousands of United States dollars)*	*Comments*
UNDP core funds		
Estimated carry-over	3 322	Carry-over from TRAC 1, TRAC AOS allocations.
TRAC 1.1.1	976	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is prese planning purposes only. The actua will depend on the availability of programmes. Any increase in the percentages would also be subject of resources.
TRAC 1.1.3	50	
SPPD/STS	466	
Subtotal	**4 814**[a]	
Non-core funds		
Government cost-sharing	5 890	
Third-party cost-sharing		
Funds, trust funds and other	7 186	
	comprising:	
GEF	7 186	
Subtotal	**13 076**	
Total	**17 890**[a]	

[a] Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country applicatio

Abbreviations: AOS = administrative and operational support; GEF = Global Environment Fa SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; UNCDF = United Nations Capital Dev